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DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital on the
24th May, GEORGE PHILIP WHEELER of
Kowloon Docks, aged 45 years, late of H.M.S.
Astraea.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 25TH, 1911.

It is early days yet to be discussing the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which does not terminate until the year 1915, but we notice that the possibilities in this connection have been receiving some attention in England of late in reference to the question of Sea Power in the Pacific, a subject which is likely to be much discussed by the Imperial Conference. We may be sure that in this discussion something will be heard of the striking speech made last month by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington who remarked that Japan's ambition was not to see the Japanese flag dominate the Pacific, but "to see the ocean hung with the mingled splendours of the Stars and Stripes and the Sun-flag of Japan." The question which will arise in the minds of most English readers of this speech is: Are there to be no Union Jacks in this display of bunting on the Pacific? Apropos of this subject we would like to draw attention to a very interesting paper recently read at the Royal United Service Institution by Mr. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, who is a well-known authority on Eastern political questions. Ten years ago Mr. Colquhoun published a volume called "The Mastery of the Pacific" in which he reviewed the position of those Powers which for geographic or economic reasons are engaged in the Pacific area, and he declared that in this ocean lay the arena of the

greatest struggles of the future—an opinion which no one was prepared to dispute. In the lecture delivered by him at the Royal United Service Institution Mr. Colquhoun remarked that the theory that the Pacific must be to the twentieth century what the Atlantic was to the eighteenth and early nineteenth is now no longer a novelty, but an accepted fact. The evolution of Japan as a world Power has altered some of the fundamental conditions of the situation of ten years ago. Mr. Colquhoun reminded his audience that in 1901 one still saw in Russia a great land Power, stretching across Asia, established at Vladivostok, and with a possible naval base in open waters further south on the Pacific; one hardly realised then the possibilities of the Japanese navy; and, last and most important of all, one looked upon the Pacific as one of the natural bases of the British navy, and upon the contingent of that navy in the China sea as a dominating factor in the Pacific situation. The conclusions reached by Mr. Colquhoun in his book, were that the United States must play a dominant part in the Pacific, modified by the ambitions of Japan and the well-defended interests of Great Britain, but that, eventually, in the distant future perhaps, the great Russian Colossus, and that extraordinary reserve of manpower known as the Slav peoples, must make a bid for the domination, if not of the world, yet of the continents of Europe and Asia. To-day we find the Colossus, whose aims and ambitions loomed so large, broken and shattered, and for the present discredited in any examination of the possibilities in the Pacific. On the other hand both the United States and Japan have made great progress in the course of a decade in decorating the Pacific with "the mingled splendours of the Stars and Stripes and the Sun-flag." Mr. Colquhoun after remarking in his paper on the great disadvantage which the United States suffers by reason of the fact that she possesses on her Pacific littoral only three natural harbours—at Seattle, San Francisco and Diego—points out that "the United States has displayed considerable forethought in securing, with very little noise, a chain of stepping stones across the Pacific to compensate for her initial disadvantages. Hawaii, Midway Island and Guam lead her by reasonable stages to the Philippines, and although the American nation as a whole was surprised when Dewey sailed into the Manila Bay, there can be little doubt that the acquisition of the Philippines was only another step in the logical expansion of the United States as a world power, for which her most far-seeing statesmen had been preparing. By securing the splendid harbour of Pango-Pango in Samoa she had provided a useful *pièce de terre*, but at the present time she is spending all the resources at the disposal of her War Department (by no means adequate) on the fortification of the Panama Canal and completing the defence of Manila Bay and Subic Bay (Philippines) and Pearl Harbour and Honolulu (Hawaii). The idea is to have well-fortified bases in these insular possessions in order to leave the navy free for effective action. For some time past the United States has been negotiating with Ecuador for the purchase of the Galapagos Islands, whose position will give her great strategic possibilities when the Canal is opened. It is said that these negotiations have fallen through, and it is certain that the United States has had to meet greater difficulties than the cupidity or ambition of Ecuador."

Turning to the other side of the Ocean Mr. Colquhoun dilates upon the emergence of Japan as a naval factor with a navy actually concentrated in its own waters in the Western Pacific, and with all the resources for sea-power—coal, iron, harbours, materiel, and (last, but by no means least) a splendid sea-going population—all absolutely on the spot. Natural advantages, moreover, have been made the most of. Her great and growing Mercantile Marine is an important factor in her sea power, and is part of the machinery. Japan's system of universal service gives her an enormous reserve of trained men, and by her method of automatic conversion from a peace to a war footing she secures the minimum of friction and the maximum speed in mobilization. It appears to the writer that her geographical position makes it inevitable that Japan should dominate the Northern Pacific. At the same time he considers there is possibility of Japanese emigration to the South American continent, where, it is said, they blend well with the present inhabitants. "It is certain that the ambitious Japanese will want to share in the trade expansion of the Pacific littoral. They have been making a close study of the conditions in the South American States. The creation of an economic bond of union, and a greatly increased traffic from Japan on the North-West Pacific to the South-Eastern Pacific littora

of America, are developments to be looked for, which cannot be without their influence on the general situation." Mr. Colquhoun considers that the principal importance of Germany in the Pacific, so far as immediate considerations are concerned, lies in her power of throwing what weight she possesses into the balance in any dispute that may arise, but suggests that a possible reversionary interest in the splendid and (excepting Java) little developed inheritance of Holland in the Dutch East Indies, has also to be considered. Next, China is considered as a factor in the situation—a factor chiefly important on account of the use which may be made of her by others. "The advantage to any Power in close touch with China of access to her reserves of coal, iron, foodstuffs and sea-going men is obvious, and it is not an advantage ever likely to be possessed by any Occidental Power." Nor do we think it is an advantage likely to be possessed by any Oriental Power other than China herself. Finally Mr. Colquhoun discusses the British position with special reference to the scheme for a Pacific fleet which was the outcome of the last Imperial Conference. Looking at the matter of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, from the Japanese standpoint he considers it difficult to see what she would secure from this, unless she made certain terms which could hardly be accepted by the British Empire as a whole. "Here is the crux of the question. It is not as an island Power, remote, bent on trade, with an overwhelmingly powerful navy, that we should be negotiating, but as a Pacific empire, with great and undeveloped possessions, as yet sparsely populated. The most important factor, when the moment for that negotiation arrives, will be the sea-power which we are able to devote to maintaining the balance in the Pacific, and there is little doubt that, to be efficient we must have at least one, and perhaps two, well provided bases for that power actually in Pacific waters." On the principle that armed strength averts war much more often than it provokes it, we are likely to see very great developments in Naval power in the Pacific despite the treaties of friendship and agreements to arbitrate all arbitrable subjects. And so far as Great Britain is concerned it is hoped the Imperial Conference will work out the problem to a solution worthy of the race and of the Empire for which they are responsible.

The police have been notified that a cash-boy in the employ of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. on Tuesday absconded with \$307.

The three submarines went out yesterday accompanied by a torpedo boat. The *Tamara* goes into dock this week.

A telegram from Singapore appearing in a Peking paper reads:—The British cruiser *Pelorus*, which has arrived here from Hongkong, reports passing a large floating island.

On Tuesday evening a number of armed robbers held up the home of a villager at Matukok and made off with articles valued at \$20.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the generous donation of \$25 to the Funds of the Society from an anonymous donor.

Mr. E. A. Leggett, formerly Deputy Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s Station at Hongkong, and now of Shanghai, is a passenger by the *St. Albans* to Australia en route for New Zealand on furlough.

A new regular mail steamer service plying on the Dairen-Tientsin-Chemulpo route is to be opened next month by Messrs. Tanaka & Co., with a grant from the Kwantung Government. A steamer is to be chartered for the service.

This morning being the Festival of the Ascension, the services in St. John's Cathedral will be as follows:—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Matins and address, 10.30 a.m.; Holy Communion, 11.30 a.m.; Even song and address, 4.45 p.m.

An armed robbery was attempted at No. 2, Gresson Street, Waichai, on Tuesday evening. Some seven or eight Chinese, armed with knives and revolvers, entered the house and attempted to overpower the Indian occupant, who is reputed to be a man of wealth. It would appear that they were disturbed in their work, for all of them left the house hurriedly. Three men were subsequently arrested by a Chinese detective, and will in due course be charged before a Magistrate.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Hewett, Superintendent of the P. & O. Co., presented silver cups to Captain J. W. Evans, and Mr. A. S. Stewart, of the Douglas Steamship Co., in recognition of services rendered in connection with the refloating of the *Somali*, when she went ashore last year in the Min river, at Poochow. Captain Evans (now of the *Haiman*) was at the time temporarily in command of the *Haifan*, and Mr. Stewart was in temporary command of the *Haiman*.

EMPIRE DAY.

CHURCH CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday was Empire Day, but the bleak and rainy weather prevailing robbed the occasion of much of its glory. All outdoor sport had to be cancelled, while indoor celebrations were not as pleasant and successful as they would have been had we been favoured with fine weather.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

A special service was held at St. John's Cathedral at 9 a.m. in the morning, and was fairly well attended. The service was primarily for British school children in the Colony, but the congregation included numerous adults. His Excellency the Governor was present, and was attended by Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Simson, Private Secretary. Mr. E. A. Irving, the Director of Education, was also in attendance, as well as the headmasters of many of the Hongkong schools.

The service was conducted by the Revs. F. T. Johnson and A. B. Thornhill, while the Bishop of Victoria preached the sermon. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. lent material assistance to the choir, and greatly enhanced the effect of the choral part of the service.

His Lordship THU BISHOP, in the course of his address, said that sometimes May 24th was called Victoria Day because it was the birthday of a great Queen, a good and devout lady in whose reign the British Empire was built up to a large extent, and who, by her wisdom did more than anyone else for the formation of that great Empire. The city in which we lived was called after her. That day was also called Empire Day because, on the suggestion of a nobleman who visited Hongkong not very long ago, the birthday of a great Queen was kept throughout the British Empire, and it was a day when we reminded ourselves of the blessings and responsibilities of that Empire. There were just three thoughts which he wanted his hearers to carry away with them. The first was that of gratitude. They had begun their service by thanking God for all His kindness to them. They inherited a great many blessings. They were in that age of the world's history when they could look back and think of the people who had gone before, of kings and queens, of those who had fought our battles, and of the statesmen whose high wisdom had done so much for us, of the great writers, those who had set free the slaves, the great discoverers who made sacrifices in order to open up different parts of the world, of missionaries, and they were there to thank God because all good and perfect gifts came from Him. They were present in the House of God to render praise to Him, and our Gracious King who ruled over this Empire told them that he valued the prayers of God's people to give him great blessing on his Coronation day. The second thought his Lordship had in his mind was sympathy. That day they were in sympathy with all peoples in all parts of the British Empire, and he imagined that over fifty thousand schools and double the million scholars, boys and girls, would be joining in some such service as this. His third thought was duty. Empire Day was commemorative of the fact that all must do their duty, that they were all made for some purpose, and that the British Empire existed in order that it might do its duty in the whole world.

The service concluded by the band playing the National Anthem.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

The scholars of the Roman Catholic Schools in Hongkong and Kowloon attended at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception yesterday morning to participate in the commemorative service held there. About 1200 children were present. The Very Rev. Father P. de Maria conducted the service, and his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni assisted in Monetta. After the service of the Holy Mass, "Ave Maria," "O Salutaris," and "Veni Jesus" were rendered, this being followed by an address from his Lordship.

Bishop Pozzoni said:—All over the world in these countries and colonies belonging to Great Britain, and forming what is known as the great British Empire, people of the British race are celebrating to-day as Empire Day. Most, if not all, of you know that the 24th of May is the birthday of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who for her virtues was named Victoria the Good. You will remember how in your history books she is written of as an excellent woman. She was the mother of the late King Edward VII., now known in history as The Peacemaker, and was the grandmother of King George V. of England, who is shortly to be crowned. Those of you who have studied the English history know what great changes have been brought about in England and, indeed, throughout the world, during the sixty or more years of the reign of Queen Victoria. Those changes have not only made the British nation greater and more powerful, but it is written in history that they began by making the people better, happier and more virtuous. The reign began with distress and discontent, but guided by good ministers and wise counsellors, not the least of whom was her husband, the Prince Consort, the Queen's reign was the most prosperous of all English reigns. The one influence more than any other that helped to make the nation what it is to-day, is we are told, the good example of Queen Victoria. To her children and to her people she had been a good, loving and kind mother. During her lifetime she was greatly loved, and after her death the affection towards her was so great that the English nation decided to keep her memory green wherever English are to be found by celebrating the 24th of May as Empire Day, first, with proper religious service, and then with festivities that will please the hearts of the people. Although many of you do not belong to the British race, we all of us have reason to rejoice with the English nation on so great a day. Now let us pray God to bless His Majesty the King, and with Him all the British nation, so that her flag, which is already so much extended, may be more extended, because we Catholics find a happy shelter under it.

The schools participating in the service were St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, Anglo-Portuguese School, St. Francis School (Wanchai), St. Mary's (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point).

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES WELCOMED BY THE
PREMIER.

LONDON, May 24th.

Mr. Asquith yesterday welcomed the Delegates to the Imperial Conference. In replying the Colonial Premiers gave assurances of their loyalty to the new Sovereign.

PARIS-MADRID AIRSHIP
RACE.

A SUCCESSFUL JOURNEY.

LONDON, May 24th.

M. Vedrines, one of the competitors in the Paris-Madrid airship race, has arrived at San Sebastian, having covered 219 miles in 225 minutes.

"A SERIOUS DANGER TO
PEACE."

RUSSIAN PROTEST TO TURKEY.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has presented a Note to the Porte pointing out that the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier is a serious danger to peace, and saying that Montenegro's purely defensive measures cannot be regarded as threatening. Russia hopes that the Porte will not delay declaring its sentiments towards Montenegro to be peaceful.

FEZ REACHED.

LONDON, May 24th.

General Moinier's Column, which reached Fez on the 21st instant, found all safe, and entered without firing a shot.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

LONDON, May 24th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton, in moving the second reading of the Parliament Bill, said he should have grave amendments to propose on questions concerning Foreign Powers, the Crown, Home Rule for Ireland, Wales and Scotland, and other constitutional issues, which cannot be left to a chance majority of the House of Commons.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S
HEALTH.

LONDON, May 24th.

"A message from Vienna states that although it has been officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph is in good health and walking out and transacting business as usual, the summoning of a specialist, Dr. Neussen, to visit His Majesty for attacks of coughing, has caused some anxiety, and has occasioned a depression on the Bourse."

THE "DEVANHA" DELAYED.

We have been informed by the P. & O. S. N. Company that their steamer *Devanha* has been fog-bound on her voyage from Shanghai, and will not arrive in port until late on Friday evening.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency gave an official dinner at Government House on Tuesday night, the guests including:—Mr. Tang Chak Hing, Mr. Tang Yui Shan, Mr. Chin Chau Sam, Mr. Sin Yuen Fai, Mr. Wu Cha Wan, Mr. Yuen Wan Kin, Mr. Wong Ping Sien, Mr. Leung Hok Lin, Mr. Chu Chi Hing, Mr. S. W. Tso, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Chik Yue, Mr. Chan Lok Chun, Mr. Ku Fai Shan, Mr. Leung Pui Chi, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Dr. Maclean Gibson, Mr. A. E. Wood, Rev. U. R. Wells, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. B. James, Mr. Melbourne, Mr. A. W. Grant, Dr. Koch, Mr. Hazeland, Hon. Mr. Brewin and Mr. Clement.

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[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

YUAN SHIH KAI AND
THE CABINET.

PEKING, May 24th.

The Government, it is semi-officially stated, is negotiating with Yuan Shih Kai with a view to his re-appointment.

Yuan Shih Kai stipulates for a complete withdrawal of the opposition of the Empress Dowager, who is still opposed to his return to power.

The Government tentatively suggests that he should be appointed to the Vice-Presidency of the Cabinet, being evidently desirous of introducing a new political force which will balance the rapidly increasing influence of Sheng Kung Pao, President of the Board of Communications.

The Cabinet is apparently working satisfactorily.

Chinese contend that the Cabinet, in centralising authority, facilitates official business.

A RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY
REVISION.

PEKING, May 24th.

Lu Cheng Hsiang, ex-Chinese Minister to Holland, accompanied by an efficient staff, proceeds shortly to St. Petersburg to negotiate a revision of the Treaty of 1881.

INSURANCE COMPANY RUMOURS.

THE MARINE AND THE PHOENIX.

Another rumour has been floated that the Phoenix Assurance Company is about to amalgamate with the Marine Insurance Company, one of the few remaining pure marine offices in London, but, like its predecessor, it consists of nothing but a tissue of imagination. The Phoenix Company last year gave vent to its inclination for marine risks by starting, in conjunction with another company office, a marine department, and whatever the future may have in store, it is extremely improbable that just at present any further development in this direction will occur.—The Times.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

On the above subject Mr. Lawrence Tooth writes thus to the *Bangkok Times*:—
Your leader of to-day will indeed have been read with interest by all whom interest or duty inclines to a consideration of the Law of Partnership in this country. It would seem that the Legislative Council of Hongkong has at last laid firm hold of a problem which has for some time exercised the minds of the class in Bangkok just mentioned. I may perhaps be pardoned the remark that the Common Law of England with its usual grasp of the soundest principles dealing with rules of conduct as actually applied in human affairs has for generations held, and had the courage of its opinion, that a man is induced to deal with a private partnership—of the inner workings of which he may in fact be well ignorant—not merely by the financial status of the firm, but equally by the individual financial reputations of those whom he knows are members or whom he believes to be members. True it is that it may be urged his belief turns out to be wrongly grounded, but it must be retorted that he who runs no risk will soon have no risk to run. It is amazingly difficult to bring home to one's mind on what fair reasons warrant is found for the Chinese custom of partnership liabilities to the effect that a partner's individual liability is limited to the proportion that this share bears to the total number of shares of the firm. The innate nature of private partnership presupposes ignorance in the vast majority of cases on the part of these dealings with the partnerships as to the exact nature of the interests of those comprising the partnership or even as to their existence. And yet in a large number of cases it may be the individual financial reputation of any one member that induces confidence in the partnership as a whole. It may be that the initial good sense of the Chinese partnership customs are based upon reasons exclusive and national as opposed to universal and fundamental. Of course there is another side to the problem. It seems ingrained in human nature to oppose all attempts at a publicity of private affairs such as registration implies. The very "permissive" nature of the legislation proposed by the Legislative Council of Hongkong is doubtless a recognition of this. However this may be, it is to be hoped that the proposed solution of a very real and important problem will occupy the minds of those who are entrusted in this Kingdom with the very delicate but overwhelmingly important duty of advising on legislative matters.

HAMBURG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

The Senate of the City of Hamburg has passed a resolution recommending that the Colonial Institute established there some years ago to train men for the Colonial Service shall be developed into an independent institution. This is regarded as the first official step in the movement to found a University in Hamburg. The city already devotes \$100,000 annually towards the post of its scientific institutions, and the project evidently is to merge the latter into one University, though this would as yet avoid. It is suggested that the example of Minister, whose University includes neither a Theological nor a Medical Faculty, might be followed and that these two faculties be added as soon as the University is on a firm footing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONDENSED MILK QUESTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Hongkong, 24th May.

SIR,—We have read Mr. Wilkinson's letter in your issue for to-day and note therefrom, in the first instance, that he has suffered from lack of information as to relative prices of Full Cream Condensed Milk and Skimmed Condensed Milk. In our letter published in your columns yesterday we presumed that Mr. Wilkinson had been given wrong or incomplete information, so that we are glad to have him "say at once" that he has "never been informed by Clients, nor" has he "higher been aware of the actual prices of such articles." Therefore his contention that the Chinese are "well aware that an article for which they pay less than a quarter the price of a somewhat similar article is of vastly inferior quality to the latter," is beside the point, since we have shown that the comparison does not apply to the price of Condensed Skimmed Milk as that of Full Cream Condensed Milk.

Following the restoration of his "contention," Mr. Wilkinson gets the figures we gave sadly mixed up, but perhaps the simplest way of putting him right on this point is to suggest that he re-peruses our letter in your issue of yesterday. Such re-perusal will further show Mr. Wilkinson that his implied comparison of the daily earnings of Chinese with the price of a tin of milk is erroneous, because it is not necessary for a Chinaman to buy a tin of milk every day of his life.

With these few remarks we propose to leave the price aspect alone.

The instances cited in our former letter have shown that the question of unsuitability of Skimmed Condensed Milk for infant feeding has the attention of the Government in England. Our information in that legislation is still pending.

In South Africa, recognising the disadvantages of Skimmed Milk, the Authorities have put such an Import Duty on it as to render it practically impossible to import it, the duties being—

Full Cream, Duty per 100 lbs. 5s. 2d.
Skimmed or Separated, Duty per one lb. 6d.

As the usual tin of milk weighs roughly one pound, the duties work out as follows:—

Full Cream, Duty per tin, say, three-fifths of a penny.
Skimmed, Duty per tin, sixpence.

The effect, of course, is to make the cost of Skimmed Milk more than that of Full Cream Milk.

In Jamaica, Section 9 of the Adulteration of Foods Law, 1908, reads:—

"Every tin or other receptacle containing Condensed Separated or Condensed Skimmed Milk must bear the label 'machine skimmed milk, unsuitable for feeding infants,' as the case may require, printed in red ink on the label, and if any person sells or exposes for sale Condensed Separated or Skimmed Milk in contravention of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty in such case not exceeding twenty pounds."

In Trinidad legislation is pending and is practically certain to be enacted to put a prohibitive tariff on milks containing less than 9 per cent. of butter fat.

In some other parts of the world Governments are still more severe. In Cuba, for instance, "the sale of watered, skimmed or adulterated milk is prohibited."

In conclusion, the matter may be safely left in the hands of the Government after consultation with its Medical Advisers.—We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,

BRADLEY & CO.,

General Representatives,
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.,
for Hongkong and South China.

THE PLAGUE AND SOYA BEANS.

A report on the probable effect of the plague on the bean trade of Manchuria has been received from the British Agent-General at Peking, and appears in the *Board of Trade Journal*. It states that probably no great influence will be felt during the present season. So far as can be ascertained, the total export of beans and bean cake has been larger this year than last, in spite of adverse conditions, but the trade has been practically limited to the ports of Japan and South China, Europe taking some 7,000 tons only, as compared with 228,000 tons during the corresponding period of last season. The Harbin bean has been selling at 18s. per ton cheaper than the Southern bean. This season's large export to Southern China has caused considerable surprise in view of the high prices which have ruled throughout. According to Mr. Horne, it is in the coming season and possibly in the one following that the real effect of the plague will be felt. It is already time for beginning to prepare the land for next season's crop; labour, however, is scarce, and the quarantine restrictions in Shanghai and Manchuria will probably result in a great reduction of coolie immigration at a time when it is most essential. There are large stocks of beans still in the country, but the farmers will not be persuaded to bring them in, and, owing to the exceptionally mild winter that is just closing, the roads will break up earlier than usual, with the result that these stocks will for the most part be held over until next winter, at the expense of considerable loss from imperfect storage.

REVIVAL IN SHIPBUILDING.

A Newcastle message states that there is unusual activity in Tyne shipbuilding on both sides of the river. In most of the principal yards every berth is full, except at Elswick, where only one battleship is being built at present. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have so many important contracts in hand that the firm will be busy for a long time ahead. Some 80 vessels are in course of construction on the Tyne, and new orders continue to arrive every week. The northern coal trade is also exceedingly good.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 24.

THE CORONATION.

The arrangements for the Coronation time are not entirely concerned with pomp and circumstance; there is a pleasant vein of human interest in at least one event connected with the great pageant of next June. This is the great feast King George is to give to the children at the Crystal Palace. There will be a hundred thousand guests, so it will be far and away the greatest gathering of all the period of celebration. It was the Royal intention at first to entertain all the scholars in the schools managed by the Education Committee of the London County Council, but reflection showed that many were too tender in years for such an enterprise, and even the automatic selection of children above a certain age presented an insuperable difficulty, for there would then be more guests than could be accommodated. So a plan was devised to select children over twelve, so that there could be no charge of favoritism afterwards to stain the fête with jealousy. First of all, the authorities will find out the number of scholars at each school, and then so many winning numbers will be allotted to each place, in strict proportion to the number of scholars. These winning numbers will be placed in a hat along with sufficient blanks to make the exact number of scholars in attendance, and then there will be a drawing till the winning numbers are all produced. In that way about three out of every four possible guests will be accommodated.

How to organise this juvenile army so as to avoid very serious confusion was the next problem, and that has been settled by an ingenious plan of numbers and initials. The metropolitan railways are co-operating to run special children's trains right through to the Crystal Palace, without changes, so that the transit arrangements have been reduced to the maximum point of simplicity. Then the children will be divided into red, blue, yellow, white and green divisions; each division consisting of regiments, alphabetically designated, and each regiment sub-divided into sections of thirty children with a teacher in charge. On each child's breast will be a coloured badge with a letter and a number, denoting the regiment and division to which they belong, while every teacher will have a badge marking the division, regiment, and the number of children under their charge. The first division to arrive at the Crystal Palace will have half an hour's entertainment, then a scene from the Pageant of Empire, and then refreshments, when a Coronation mug will be handed to each; and the divisions that follow will have similar amusements, till they are all in the grounds. After the King and Queen and distinguished guests will review the whole imposing throng of patriotic and joyous little folk. All over the country similar treats are being arranged, with food, fireworks and fun as the ingredients of the children's day in the Home-land.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Though Sir Matthew Nathan has denied the statement of the *Jewish Chronicle* that he is to give up the Secretaryship of the Post Office and succeed Sir Eldon Gorst in Egypt, the report still holds on tenaciously, and it may be that the denial only means that the statement is premature. Anyway, it is generally agreed that the appointment would be an excellent one, for Sir Matthew has done excellent service as an administrator and is one of a distinguished trio of brothers. Should the rumour materialise into fact, it will be the second time in history after a lapse of four thousand years, that a Jew will take a prominent part in the government of Egypt. I understand that the Government were especially impressed by the way in which Sir Matthew handled affairs of Natal before going to the General Post Office.

ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

There is no doubt about it, the alien is not having a good time just now and fewer voices than ever are being heard on his behalf on either side of the House. True, there is a fairly general desire to maintain the reputation of England as a harbour of refuge for what I may perhaps call genuine political refugees fleeing from despotism, but almost everyone is tired of the way the mere criminal comes originating in with the declaration that he is merely the victim of cruel bureaucracy in Russia or elsewhere. In some directions I am afraid the outcry is apt to give the alien a superficial claim to martyrdom, and the result may be in some cases to aid him in the long run rather than extirpate him and his doctrines.

THE NORMANS.

Take those cheerful missionaries from Utah, the Mormons. I haven't a word to say for them especially as I have lately been to Utah and am convinced there are many polygamous households there. I saw, in fact, some houses in the hills with several chimneys, and was informed that each chimney represented a wife—for each wife had her own fire-side, and many older fashioned Mormons, in defiance of the State laws, had three or four wives. But here we have roused a great outcry, especially in the North of England, and it is already on the verge of riotous proceedings, under the approval of half a dozen right reverend bishops and dignitaries of several denominations. Every day or so Home Secretary Mr. Winston Churchill has to answer questions on the Mormons and the intentions regarding them, but all he can say is that he has ordered an inquiry and will take steps as soon as they are justified. But he simply cannot do anything at present, for these missionaries and elders do not profess polygamy in this realm. I was told in Salt Lake City that two thousand missionaries go out every year and two thousand return, all paying their own expenses on the tour. They are mostly

young and earnest fellows enough, and they are certainly adept at inducing women to depart for Utah, by what pleas I know not. I met also some Manchester women in Utah who had made their way to the Mormon headquarters by way of New Zealand and then Hongkong. They told me they were happy. But though Lancashire continues to be a fine ground for proselytising, the people of the County Palatine are not pleased about it and broken heads are looked for soon. And what wonder, when we have Father Bernard Vaughan saying that "every Mormon should be taken by the scruff of the neck, rushed across the country and dropped into the sea," and Church of England parsons are serving Mormon elders with seven days' notice to quit on pain of excommunication.

LEGISLATING AGAINST ALIENS.

And now, not only has Mr. Winston Churchill had an Aliens Bill sent to a Standing Committee after a second reading in the House, but Mr. Goulding, a Conservative member, has put a rather more drastic measure forward, and it has been awarded the same advancement though the majority for the second reading was only twenty-five. Mr. Goulding's Bill finds its chief argument in the Sidney Street affair recently, when two "alien desperadoes" held at bay for six hours a thousand police and soldiers armed with machine-guns, magazine rifles and revolvers. It is a frankly protectionist measure and seeks to graft the foreign system of registration on to our alien system. If it goes through to the statute book, any ship containing a single alien must be inspected; no alien must carry a pistol longer than nine inches, and all aliens must be paid a wage at least equal to a minimum fixed by the Trade Boards. That last clause led to some opposition from staunch Conservatives like Sir Frederick Stanbury, Mr. Balfour's colleague in the representation of the City. The chief opposition came from Mr. Booth, the Liberal member for Pontefract, who said a great deal had been said about aliens as "human refuse," but if the term were correct it should be remembered that the "human refuse" was not confined to the East End; it was in the West End, basking on vice far above the poverty line. Other members used the argument that the Englishman abroad was in a better position than the American; for instance, in China, because America had passed a lot of exclusion laws like the one it was sought to place on the statute book of England. Persistent efforts continue to be directed in Liverpool and other ports against the Chinese, but Mr. Churchill states that the figures prove a very small resident colony of Chinese in any port in England and hardly any Chinese women, though, of course, there are a large number of Chinese sailors passing in and out all the time.

THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF CHINA.

In the May issue of the *Century Magazine* there is an interesting article by Professor Alsworth Ross on the "Industrial Future of China." In the course of it he says there are three possibilities of a "yellow peril." One is the possibility of the swamping of the slow-moving, high-wage, white societies with the overflow that is bound to come when China has applied Western knowledge to the saving of human life. This is real, and imminent, and nothing but the concerted policy of exclusion can avert it. Another is the overwhelming of the white peoples by colossal armies of well-armed and well-drilled yellow men who, under the inspiring lead of some Oriental Bonaparte, will first expel the Powers from Eastern Asia, and later overrun Europe. The third "yellow peril" is the possibility of an industrial conquest of the West by the Orient. Contemplating the diligence, sobriety, and cleverness of the Chinese, in connection with their immense numbers and their low standard of comfort, some foresee a manufacturing China, turning out great quantities of iron, steel, implements, ships, machinery and textiles at an incredibly low cost, and therewith driving our goods out of the neutral markets and, obliging our working men, after a long disastrous strike with their employers, to take a Chinese wage or starve. Against such a calamity the industrial nations will be able to protect themselves neither by immigration barriers nor by tariff walls. I leave those comments to you who are on the spot, adding only the comment of a very clever Chinese observer with whom I dined—I omit the name because of the importance of the individual in China—a night or two ago. We were talking of the Yellow Peril from the military point of view. "No," said the Chinaman promptly and decisively, "there will be no army of aggression. All that China will ever do will be to maintain an army for defence. You cannot shake off the ethical teaching of centuries so easily as that."

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

The intention of the German Government to extend the practice of having Commercial Attachés at all its Embassies abroad—it has had them at the principal ones since 1898—has roused Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., and others to urge the same departure for England. A Bill is in preparation that may be introduced presently to reform the Consular Service. Mr. Norton Griffiths denies any complicity in this legislation, but he is emphatic in his opinions as to the need for an improvement by diplomatic action. He thinks the action should come through the Chambers of Commerce and then the M.P.s interested in the reform would have their hands strengthened in co-operating with the Board of Trade. "Take, for example," he says, "China or Brazil, or any country where England and Germany alike have great trade interests. As things stand at present the technical adviser of Germany will get to know the technical men at the head of the different departments upon whose recommendation orders and contracts are given out. And being in close

contact he will tell the gentlemen in question that German plant or manufactures are the best. The Germans have, in fact, brought the scoring of trade down to a science, and if we are going to proceed in our haphazard way we shall go on losing more and more of our foreign trade. One has only to visit such countries as South America to realise how hopelessly we are sinking into the background as regards getting our fair share of the trade of the Continent. Our diplomatic service in this direction requires the most serious attention. But it is a most complex undertaking, except through the careful appointment of men to study the way we can improve its organisation, so as to secure the advancement of British trade and commerce. For instance, a Minister representing France or Germany will go out of his way and consider it his duty to interview any Minister of the Government so as to influence trade in the direction of his country. The ordinary experience of the British representative is that he is referred to the Consul when questions of commerce are discussed. Now, the Minister of a foreign Government will at once agree to see the chief representative of a particular country, if there is one in that town or city; but it is with great difficulty that he will be persuaded to see the Consul—and even if the Consul is granted an interview, he, as a rule, carries very little weight. Our Ministers do not appear from my personal experience, to be authorised or instructed to take as much interest in our commercial advancement as the Ministers of foreign countries. To secure work they have to get behind the scenes and know what is contemplated; and I look upon the appointment by Germany of these technical advisers as an invaluable aid to the trade and commerce of that country."

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLOURS.

SUCCESS OF A NEW PROCESS.

The secret of taking and printing photographs in colour—a possibility sought after as eagerly by photographers as the Philosophers' Stone by the alchemists of old—seems now to have been achieved.

At the Dover Street studio last month a *Daily Chronicle* representative was shown a number of photographs of well-known people in which the most delicate tints of eyes and cheeks and hair, of jewels and lace and silks, had been reproduced on paper, sensitised by an entirely new process, so as to be an exact facsimile of the actual colours seen by the eye of the camera. "Although coloured plates of a kind have already been produced," the inventor, Mr. Hambro, told our representative, "I can claim that this is the first time that a true colour-photograph has been printed upon one and the same sheet of paper without any touching up or 'transmuting.' Hitherto colour photographs have been reproduced by the three-colour process—the primary colours, red, yellow and blue, being laid one on the top of another and blending into something that will pass for the real picture. With this method, however, it was hardly ever possible to get a pure black or a pure grey. This we have managed to achieve. I must not explain the exact way it is done, as it is a patent, but the result is a photograph that can be true even to the most delicate shades and tints of the camera."

Mr. Hambro held up a portrait of a lady whose complexion did certainly seem a little too obviously compounded of the lily and the rose. "Now, this lady happened to have 'made-up' her face, imagining that the camera would know. We improved her not to, but she was not so fortunate. As yet, our paint and all."

At the same time where truth is beauty the picture will be beautiful. You see this portrait of Miss Lily Brynton. It was taken immediately after her Australian tour. You will notice that she is a little sunburnt, but not a whit the less charming. Here is another of our triumphs—a lady in a black satin dress, with sleeves of black lace. You see how the delicate flesh tint shows through, yet without any staining. If you were to look at this through a microscope you would see every thread of the lace.

"As yet, I am sorry to say, we have not been able to take any open-air photographs. Sunlight itself is too variable for our purposes, but a special flash-light of our own has the photographic power of sunlight, and the colours are exactly the same as if they were seen in the full blaze of the sun. Of course, if people want to be taken under different circumstances, in the dusk with the light behind them, or in the glow of the twilight—well, we can arrange our lighting effects to that end. As yet, however, the 'atmosphere' of landscape remains the painter's monopoly. For how long it will remain so for the future to decide."

"Our method has the merit of being a business proposition. There is no 'if' or 'when' about it—no interminable delays. Given one minute, we can deliver the coloured plate in a few minutes, and can print off as many copies as are wanted in about the same time. We have already had orders by the thousand."

Among the celebrities who have already sat for their colour photographs are Prince Alexander of Teck, the Gaskar and Maharajahs of of Baroda, Mrs. Bejane, Lord Escher, Mrs. Pavlova, and Sir Joseph Lyons.

APPENDICITIS: THE BEST SAFEGUARD.

Writing in the *British Medical Journal* recently, Dr. W. Coates gave his views as to the cause of the great rise in cases of appendicitis of recent years:—

"Tinned meat and fish were introduced some time in the fifties, and came in fairly general use in the sixties or seventies. Some years later appendicitis was noticed to be on the increase, and it is quite possible that it was increasing for years before it was noticed to be so, as the advance was very slow at first. Then, later, tinned meat and cold storage were employed to preserve meat at a different food, and the increase in the number of cases of appendicitis became more marked. As the consumption of these foods increases so does the frequency of appendicitis, till now it has assumed the proportions of a veritable plague, from which no one is safe."

Surely, therefore, says a contemporary, simplicity in food is the best safeguard—just what intelligent people who can control their appetites have begun to demand all the world over. If this plague was as a result of the eating of refined feeding it will have exacted a heavy fee from humanity for the information it has forced upon our attention, but the survivors will be the gainers by the teaching provided and assimilated.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF KING EDWARD'S DEATH.

London, May 6th.

To-day being the anniversary of the death of King Edward VII., a private memorial service was held at Windsor, which was attended by King George, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. Members of the Royal Household and personal friends and old servants of the late King Edward were also present. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. Salutes of forty-one guns were fired at Windsor and London in honour of King George's Accession.

THE PREMIER ON HOME RULE.

London, May 7th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Manchester, denied that there were discussions in the Cabinet on the subject of Home Rule, or that the Irish were making exorbitant financial demands. The Conservatives did not realise the enormous change in public opinion as regards Home Rule which has taken place since 1893. For the first time there was a really good understanding between the democracies of Great Britain and Ireland. He believed that there was not one of the Overseas Prime Ministers, if they were called upon to vote, who would not feel constrained to pronounce in favour of Home Rule.

LORD CREWE CONVALESCENT.

London, May 8th.

Lord Crewe has returned to Crewe Hall, where he will stay for a time. His health is much improved.

ANARCHIST GUY FAWKES PLOT IN PARIS.

London, May 8th.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by an announcement made in several papers that the Government had detected an anarchist plot to dynamite the Prefecture of Police and other public buildings, and that the authorities have taken great precautions.

The police are angry at the revelation, as they say that it prevents their laying their hands on the conspirators, who are now warned.

WANTED: A CHART OF THE ANARCHOIST.

London, May 8th.

The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Mirror* publish an appeal for £12,000 to enable the Australian expedition, under the explorer Douglas Mawson, to start in June in order to make a chart of the Antarctic. Mawson is to take an aeroplane with him.

WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS AND THE FRANCHISE.

London, May 5th.

In the House of Commons the second reading of Sir George Kemp's Bill granting the Parliamentary franchise to women householders was passed by 255 votes to 88.

The debate was lively, and the attendance was small. Ministers took no part. There is no chance of the Bill passing this session, as the Government are unable to give the time.

COMBINED BIRTHDAY AND CORONATION HONOURS.

London, May 5th.

The Birthday honours will not be published on the 27th instant, but will be amalgamated with the Coronation honours.

THE CORONATION.

OVERSEA TROOPS IN LONDON.

Canada and South Africa will supply by far the largest contingents of overseas troops for the Coronation. Out of a total of between 1,300 and 1,400 the Dominion will be responsible for over 800, while South Africa and Rhodesia will send 400. In tens and twelves there will be soldiers from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, and the Windward Islands.

For all these, and others from India, says a London paper, the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee is arranging an extensive programme. Among the latest subscribers to its funds are the Clothworkers' Company (£100), Earl Roberts, Earl Marquis, Lord Lucas, the Bank of British West Africa, and Sir Charles Cusack. The Committee's entertainment of the troops will commence on June 8, when a detachment of about 300 will go by train, from South Kensington Station (Metropolitan Railway) to Southend, where they will be entertained by the Essex Agricultural Society, who are organising special sports on that day. On the 10th it is expected that another detachment will have a steamer trip on the river and attend a banquet at Gravesend.

It is proposed that on the 12th they should accept the invitation of the Hospitality Committee of the Festival of Empire to an entertainment at the Crystal Palace. On Wednesday, the 14th, many will attend Ascot Races, on the 15th and 16th there will be visits to Cambridge, Birmingham, and Manchester. During the following week visits will be paid to Worcester, and Portsmouth. The arrangements for entertainments to follow the Coronation are not yet completed, though steady progress is being made with them. Warwick Castle, Battle Abbey, Welbeck, Blenheim, Wilton House, and Syon House are among the historic places for which invitations have been given. All the theatres and music-halls are offering free seats to the visitors, and the authorities at many of the historic public buildings are arranging to give special attention to the military and naval contingents that will be quartered at Hampton Court, and we understand that a well-known firm of boat-builders will place a steam launch at the disposal of the officers. It is not unlikely that there will be a fête off Tagg's Island.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA TO BE LINKED UP.

The British India steamer *Mombassa* recently brought out three experienced Marconi men—an engineer and two electricians—from the firm's headquarters in London. They are on their way to Northern India in connection with the establishment of several wireless stations in the country. Two of these will be at Calcutta and Simla, linking up these important stations.

The wireless stations will probably occupy about three months to establish; perhaps, a little longer, and it is anticipated that the services of the three experts will be availed of until local men are sufficiently initiated into the work to take charge.

In connection with Colombo's wireless station, it is stated that the height of the erection will be close on 400 feet, which is a somewhat unusual size, but is necessary owing to the hilly nature of the country.

We have received from the P. & O. Co. a pamphlet describing the Company's shipping arrangements in connection with the Coronation. Durbur, and from the Pacific Mail Co. we have received copies of an attractively got-up booklet describing the features of the Overland Limited which is described as the most luxurious and fastest daily train across the Continent of America.

INTIMATIONS

THIRTY YEARS OF DISFIGURING ECZEMA CURED

"Ever since I was a little girl, thirty years ago, I had suffered tortures from eczema in one of its worst forms. The disease runs in my family, and mine was of a scaly and most disgusting kind. The eczema formed round rings, and then scales all over my face and limbs. I have been smothered from head to foot. I was born in Leamington, which is famous for its sulphur springs and pump waters, and one would think that after taking the treatment there regularly as I did, the disease would long ago have been cured, but it was not. I attended the Hospital for years and years, so you will see I gave it a fair trial."

Then one day an uncle of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I took his advice, and commenced to use the Cuticura Soap. To my astonishment an improvement at once set in, and my hair, which had been a complete mass of scales and scurf, soon began to look in splendid condition. Then I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, and this cleared my skin wonderfully. In a few weeks' time all traces of the scaly eruptions had completely disappeared. Now my skin is clear and healthy, and thanks to the Cuticura Remedies I am completely cured of eczema. All my neighbours were astounded; they knew what a night I was, and the manner of my cure by Cuticura Remedies was nothing short of a marvel. The Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap goes further than four cakes of cheaper soap. I shall always keep it in the house, for it has brought happiness into my home." (Signed) Mrs. Butler, 17, Francis Rd., The "Cottagers," King's Norton, Birmingham, England, July 20, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world.

Everyone in the town knew of my case. My face was disfigured, very badly. A doctor told me that I should never get rid of it, I spent pounds in doctors' bills, and I attended several hospitals, but nothing did me any good.

Then one day an uncle of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I took his advice, and commenced to use the Cuticura Soap. To my astonishment an improvement at once set in, and my hair, which had been a complete mass of scales and scurf, soon began to look in splendid condition. Then I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, and this cleared my skin wonderfully. In a few weeks' time all traces of the scaly eruptions had completely disappeared. Now my skin is clear and healthy, and thanks to the Cuticura Remedies I am completely cured of eczema. All my neighbours were astounded; they knew what a night I was, and the manner of my cure by Cuticura Remedies was nothing short of a marvel. The Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap goes further than four cakes of cheaper soap. I shall always keep it in the house, for it has brought happiness into my home." (Signed) Mrs. Butler, 17, Francis Rd., The "Cottagers," King's Norton, Birmingham, England, July 20, 1910.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

ENGLISH, SWISS AND ELGIN

SUPERIOR QUALITY MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]

WHY GO TO N. LAZARUS FOR YOUR GLASSES?

You will receive Fair Treatment.

A Careful and Intelligent Examination

We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

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NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press on Sale daily at the following Stores:

KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry

Messrs. H. BUTTONE & SONS,

100, Store, No. 36, Haiphong Road.

Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road

Mr. AH YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOVAT."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the "LOVAT" at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [728]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 26th inst. at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 29th inst. afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged.

All Claims must be filed on or before TUESDAY, the 6th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911. [742]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[555]

士 運 力 汽 水 樽

THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"

SPARKLET SYPHON,



which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.

PRICE—\$2 Each.
BULBS at 90 cents per box.
WHOLESALE PRICE—

SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.
BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

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PRESS,

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NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

Warm Days

bring with their pleasures some comforts. Then it is really refreshing to remove every trace of dust and perspiration by using



and any day it is a good soap to choose for ordinary toilet use. Pure and cleansing, pleasantly perfumed and antiseptic—for 10% crystal carbolic is incorporated with it—you will find it not only excellent for the skin and complexion, but also a protection against contagion.

Your local Chemist or Store

sells it in three tablet boxes.

F.C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

[487-2]

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System, such as Pain, Delay, Excess, or Deficiency. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, and in any quantity, without harm. It is the only medicine that can be taken at any time, and in any quantity, without harm.

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CHURCH AND STATE IN
PORTUGAL.

THE SEPARATION DECREE.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

The decree which severs the Church from the State in Portugal is the last and culminating measure of the notable series which has issued from the fertile legislative brain of Senhor Afonso Costa. Under the guise of separating Church and State this measure deprives religious services and congregations of all liberty, and, indeed, seems to aim at the suppression of religion altogether. Its opening article guarantees full liberty of conscience to all Portuguese citizens, its second decrees that the Roman Catholic religion shall cease to be that of the State, and recognizes as equally authorized all Churches and religious confessions. Its third article provides that henceforth no one shall be persecuted for religious motives. Its fourth decrees that with the coming July 1 all State payments for the maintenance and expenses of worship shall cease, its fifth that all impositions to meet them shall also end. Its sixth article makes illegal the assumption by public bodies or functionaries of any religious office. Article 7 decrees freedom for all domestic and private worship, and 8 a like freedom for public worship in places designated for it. Article 9 defines public worship as that of any number in a public place of worship, or of 20 or more individuals in a private house. Religious assemblies, according to Article 10 considered public worship, and the article obliges all schools where it is given to be open to the public. The following five articles prescribe that the interruption of legitimate worship and offences committed against ministers of religion shall be considered public crimes, and punished with fine and imprisonment. Thus ends the first chapter of this Act, an Act dealing with liberty of worship.

RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

Chapter II, decrees in its first, the 16th, article, that religious worship, whatever be its form, can only be exercised and maintained by individuals who freely adhere to it as members and believers. The 17th article provides that the members of a religious congregation can only collectively contribute for the general expenses of their worship through the intermediary of a body exclusively Portuguese, such as the board of a local hospital, asylum, or orphans, but preferably the Misericordia (a benevolent association). Article 18 provides that in the case of religious other than Catholic, with whose belief these boards are not compatible, special benevolent corporations, not exclusively Portuguese, may be created to meet their need. Article 20 obliges ministers of every religion in charge of congregations under a penalty to announce to the local authority before June 15 the name of the benevolent corporation which, after July 1, will be entrusted with the administration of their finances. After further articles arranging for the decision of this matter and its public advertisement, article 31 decrees that edifices and churches which till now have been devoted to the public worship of any religion, are in construction for this end, and do not pertain to the State or other administrative body, shall henceforth be inalienable without consent of the Minister of Justice, and may at any time be appropriated for the public utility at their actual value, with reversion to the State of their future benefits, if up to July 1 next they continue to be applied to religious services. Article 32 prescribes that the corporations entrusted with the charge of a congregation shall have to apply at least a third of all the money received for religious purposes to acts of beneficence and charity, entrusting the money to competent parties as provided for in terms of existing legislation.

THE CONDUCT OF WORSHIP.

Chapter III, decrees that public worship can only legally take place between sunrise and sunset, and that only in very special circumstances can authority be granted to hold religious services outside that period. Article 55 calls for the written consent of the local authority in order to perform any act of worship, such as at a funeral, outside of a recognized place of public worship. The next article expressly names cemeteries and their enclosed chapels as places for which this authorization is required. Article 58 allows municipal authorities to prohibit the use of clerical vestments at funeral celebrations.

Chapters IV and V deal with the ecclesiastical buildings and properties of the Roman Catholic Church, all of which now pertain to the State and its administrators, and with the free use which is to be granted to them to the several congregations meeting there for worship. A like free access is made of the Episcopal palaces and parsonages for the use of the existing Catholic ministry. Chapter VI deals with the pensions conceded by the Government to existing members of the Roman Catholic priesthood acting as such in this country. Article 165 annuls all benefices made to religious bodies and renders all such bequests in future null and void. Chapter VII, dealing with general points, decrees in Article 166, that local and national taxes shall be imposed on all ecclesiastical properties whether freely granted for use by the State, or otherwise held, and that the payment of these taxes shall be a duty for which the body entrusted with the fiscal administration of congregations shall be responsible. Article 173 obliges all ministers of religion to supply, to a central commission appointed for the purpose, their names with those of their families, with ages, residences, functions exercised, and nationality. Article 178 allows no minister of religion, native or foreign, to take part in any act of public worship without permission from the competent authority, exceptions being made in the succeeding article for those alone who by international conventions or very ancient use have right to conduct religious services within their own churches.

RESULTS OF THE NEW LAW.

From the above résumé of this new law it will be seen that it interferes very distinctly with that liberty of worship hitherto accorded to foreigners in Portugal. The Sunday evening services at the English churches are rendered illegal, the churches may be at any time appropriated, permission must be obtained to conduct funerals even in the English and German cemeteries, and worst of all, the congregational funds must be administered by Portuguese boards of beneficence who will hand a third of their revenues over to charitable purposes fixed on by the local authorities. In regard to the native Catholic Church, the State now converts it from being a source of expenditure into one of income, abstracting this third from the money it hitherto was able to raise for religious purposes. Still, the arrangements made for Portuguese congregations are their own affair, but this imposition upon foreign churches of old and historic standing in Portugal is naturally raising much indignation, and clearly calls for protest of the most vigorous sort.

If through its provisions affecting the finances of congregations it seems to strike a death-blow at any possible Roman Catholic Church in Portugal, its prohibition of services after sundown no less effectually blights the hopes of any Protestantism for Portugal. It is only in the evening that mission congregations can be got together and any furtherance of the evangelic cause accomplished. With public worship confined to the hours of sunlight, the most that can be expected is that the Protestant congregations already constituted will be enabled to have their Sunday services till by their gradual extinction that time is hastened when Senhor Afonso Costa's prophecy of no God and no religion in Portugal will be fulfilled.

FUTURE OF FLYING.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN 18 HOURS.

PROPHET OF 1920.

What will be the future of the aeroplane? That question, as well as many others concerning the problems of flight, is discussed and answered in a volume just published. The joint authors of "The Aeroplane, Past, Present, and Future," are Mr. Claude Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper, but there are several other contributors, whose authority in certain branches of the subject is unquestioned. M. Louis Paulhan thinks that the use of aeroplanes for military purposes on land, and for naval work at sea, will be the next practical advance. Already in the French manoeuvres the aeroplane has shown what it can do. By the end of 1915, and perhaps before then, it will have evolved, according to this expert, a machine sufficiently safe for ordinary use. By 1920, he expects to see aeroplanes passenger services established and running regularly between cities. The passenger-carrying machine will have a boat-shaped car body. M. Paulhan is quite certain that the stability of such a large machine will be automatic.

In the opinion of Mr. S. F. Cody we shall have, in about ten years' time, a large passenger-carrying aeroplane, able to compete successfully with steamers and trains. But for the next four or five years aeroplaning will become daily more dangerous, owing to the experiments which must be made towards conquering very strong winds. When this is attained, the danger element is, to a great extent, eliminated.

FLYING OVER THE OCEAN.

Before another 20 years have passed, writes Mr. A. V. Roe, we shall be crossing the Atlantic in about 18 hours by aeroplane. These suggested Atlantic aero-hydroplanes would float on the water when at rest. The body and wings would be so many feet above the water, according to the size of the machine. They would be mounted on stream line section struts which would rest on long torpedo-shaped floats. Under so that as the speed increased, the floats would leave the water easily.

Mr. V. K. Kyrle-Brymer can see no commercial future in this country for a large passenger-carrying aeroplane. But in other lands, notably in Central and South America and Africa, where, owing to their vast expanse and natural difficulties, railway construction is limited and expensive, such an aeroplane could render invaluable service.

Mr. Henry Farman, both as an aviation pioneer and a builder of J. Biplanes, possesses unsurpassed authority on the question of construction. Aeroplanes, he says, must be improved and simplified. When the perfected aeroplane is an accomplished fact, he has no doubt at all but that its speed and stability will enable it to fly successfully in practically any wind, however high and gusty. A novelty of great importance in the future of aerial travel, in Mr. Farman's view, will be the organization of aerial tours by aeroplanes. Special aerial tours will be arranged to take place in favourable weather with the idea of visiting the beauty spots of various countries. There would be no difficulty in arranging such tours during the coming summer. Long distances could be covered. The beauties of the country below could be seen from a new and altogether charming point of view. As compared with touring in trains, or by means of motor-cars, the aeroplane offers inducements that are in every way preferable, Mr. Farman decides. He differs from M. Paulhan on one important point. "I do not believe that any satisfactory device will ever be obtained to give the aeroplane an absolutely automatic stability while it is passing through the air."

PILOT AS PROPRIETOR.

M. Louis Blériot, who is usually famous as a pilot and a constructor, declares that the aeroplane will soon become a machine as safe as any on land. The airman who flies to-day resembles the first men who launched little cork-shell boats upon the sea, and marvelled at the size of the waves. The aeroplane will soon excel in speed any train or steamship as a regular method of getting people from place to place. The general use and use upon an aerial craft will be extremely low, and the conductors of an aerial service, unlike the management of a railway, will be unburdened with any heavy expenses in the upkeep of a permanent way.

One section of the volume is devoted to "The Aeroplane in Warfare," contributed by Colonel J. E. Capper, late Commandant of the Government Balloon School. His conclusions are that there is scope for the use of military aeroplanes on a large scale. "I firmly believe that their systematic use in large, well-trained squadrons may alter all accepted views as to the security of troops, supplies, and lines of communication, and may have the most far-reaching effect on a campaign." The best military machines must be provided and kept up in peace, and numbers of officers and men be thoroughly trained in their use.

Most of the experienced aviators whose views are expressed in these pages insist that with ordinary care flying is as safe as most other means of locomotion. There have, no doubt, been numerous fatalities, but when it is considered that during slightly more than two years of entirely experimental work over 1,000 men and women have learned to fly, and only 37 have lost their lives, the toll is not a particularly heavy one. A list of all the accidents and an analysis of their causes is given, and the authors set forth at the head of the section this fact:—"In one year, 1910, 90 people were killed while mountaineering, and 80 injured."

In a "Who's Who" of the world's aviators, comprising more than 700 names, are to be found the names of 138 British pilots and 387 French (seven of whom are women).

The volume, which is published by T. Werner Laurie at 15s. net, is handsomely produced, and has nearly 100 illustrations. Of these more than a quarter are concerned with the exploits of Mr. Grahame-White.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

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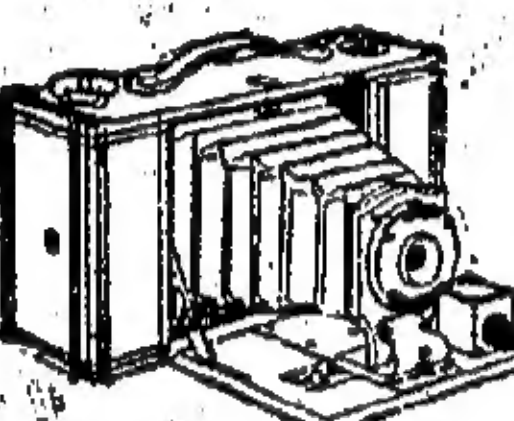


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THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

A PATRIOTIC DISPLAY.

A Scottish Exhibition of national history, art, industry, &c., was opened last month at Glasgow. It is one of the most important displays ever held in any country. Its purpose is to found a Chair of Scottish History and Literature in the University of Glasgow and thus help to keep alive in the minds of Scotsmen the glorious history and literature of their native land. In furtherance of this end an important committee was formed. Meetings were held, and ultimately, under the stimulus of patriots like the Marquis of Salisbury, it was decided that the Exhibition should celebrate the memory of famous Scotsmen and bring to the eyes of all objects of art, industry and records of the history and literature of Scotland.

The proposal met with enthusiastic response. The minimum amount of the guarantee fund was £40,000, and in a few weeks it was closed at £143,070. This enormous fund enabled the Executive Committee, with the invaluable assistance of the chairman, Mr. Andrew H. Pettigrew, to produce the wonderful show in Kelvin Grove. The committee were fortunate in securing this beautiful park for the Exhibition. No better place could have been secured. Between undulating lawns enriched with hyacinths and rhododendrons beds the Kelvin winds gracefully past the stately University building on the northern height, and in the south stands the handsome Art Galleries erected out of the profits of the first Glasgow Exhibition. The Exhibition buildings are admirable. Here are no jumble of recced architecture, no gilt and glitter. The style of architecture—Scottish Baronial—represents a great period in Scottish history. Falkland Palace, the hunting home of the Stuart-Kings, and now the residence of Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, has been reproduced with splendid illusion, while the tower of the Concert Hall is most imposing in proportion, and gives an amazing sense of strength. The outside of all the buildings is of a warm white, and the roofs of houses and trees are covered with artistic shades of green, grey, and blue.

In the meantime the contents of the various halls and palaces can merely be indicated. The dead and the quick, the past and the present of Scotland meet and afford eloquent testimony of Scotland's authority from prehistoric times to yesterday, from finely-designed flint implements and tools to the latest painting or industrial invention. Scotland's struggle throughout the ages may be studied. There are relics of ancient Rome, echoes of Druidical rites, the Pictish

and Danish wars. The Stuarts occupy a prominent place. There are important MSS. dating from the Tenth Century to Burns, Scott, and later writers. The modern art section is thoroughly representative, and reveals the work of brilliant artists almost unknown in the South. The historical portraits are really interesting, and they and the modern work demand the fullest consideration.

A BANDMANN ARTISTES

DIVORCE.

CASE IN RANGOON.

In the Chief Court at Rangoon on the 3rd inst., Mr. Justice Robinson heard the divorce suit of Florence Masson, a leading actress of the Bandmann Comedy Company, against her husband, Michael Masson, a Rangoon broker. The respondent was unrepresented and did not appear.

The evidence showed that the parties were married at the Registrar's Office, Rangoon, on the 20th July, 1907, and had no issue. They lived together in the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, for three months, where the respondent, who was of an extremely violent temper, threatened on more than half a dozen occasions to shoot her with a revolver because she refused to show him a professional communication received through the post. From March, 1908, when she went, up to November last, he never communicated with her nor visited her. On returning to Rangoon he did not meet her on the wharf, but engaged separate rooms in the Strand Hotel, where she was to stop. On her re-motivating at his conduct, he became extremely violent, used offensive language and held a chair over her, threatening to dash out her brains. There was a repelition of the revolver. Abusive language and continual ill-usage broke down her health and compelled her to go home in June, 1909. In April, 1910, her health improved, and, hoping that by their reunion things would be better, she suggested that he should send her the passage money. He neither wrote nor sent money, and in November she put the Calcutta Detective Agency in motion, whose investigations in Rangoon showed that the respondent was leading an immoral life.

After hearing the evidence of F. Crutenden, of Calcutta, E. L. Wise, Ayrydile, and two subordinate detectives, the Judge passed a decree nisi with costs.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

SPEECHES BY MR. ASQUITH AND MR. BALFOUR.

"A VICTORY FOR THE POWER OF REASON."

The following summary of the recent meeting at the Guildhall, telegraphically reported at the time by Reuters, is taken from *The Times*:—

Important speeches were made by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour at a great meeting at the Guildhall yesterday in support of President Taft's proposal of a Peace Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

At noon, when the meeting began, the interior of the Guildhall presented a striking spectacle. The Lord Mayor, who presided, had on his right the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prime Minister, and on his left Mr. Balfour, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Halsbury. On the platform and among the audience were many well-known statesmen, politicians, and business men, and at the lower end of the hall stood some hundreds of the general public.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was remarkable inasmuch as there were represented all divisions of opinion and all sections of the British Empire. A very special duty rested upon them to see that the perpetration of such a crime against civilization as war between England and America was made impossible.

Mr. Asquith then proposed the following resolution:—

This meeting of the citizens of London, representatives of His Majesty's Dominions Overseas and religious and civil bodies assembled in the Guildhall, cordially welcomes the proposal of the President of the United States of America in favour of a general treaty of arbitration between that country and the British Empire, and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations and as tending to promote the peace of the world.

Mr. Asquith said that it was no exaggeration to say that they were in the Guildhall that day to record the most signal victory of their time in the international sphere of the power of reason and the sense of brotherhood. Such a compact as was suggested between the two English-speaking peoples had no ulterior political purpose. It was not even an alliance aggressive or defensive. It simply meant that within the vast area for which as States Great Britain and America were severally responsible war was ruled out as the possible arbiter of conceivable differences. Should such an agreement be made a step would have been taken, immeasurable in its importance and significance, for the onward progress of humanity.

Mr. Balfour, in seconding the motion, said he rejoiced at having an opportunity of furthering a cause which through his whole political life had been so near his heart and the progress of which he would leave no stone unturned to further. He believed that the great mass of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic was in favour of this movement, and if the skill of statesmen and diplomats was able to embody it in the formula of a treaty there was no danger of the two great contracting parties, in moments of stress and temptation, endeavouring to break away from it. But Great Britain would never be able to get rid of her responsibilities by any mere treaty with the English-speaking communities of the world. For this reason, among the infinite blessings which would follow upon the carrying out of such a treaty, he did not regard any immediate fruit in the reduction of armaments as a thing to which they could confidently look for.

After Mr. Balfour's speech the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously amid loud cheering.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London was then proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and seconded by Archbishop Benson. It was supported by the Chief B. J. the Rev. F. B. Meyer, and Sir Joseph Ward, and was carried with acclamation.

MODERN BRITISH PORTS.

LIVERPOOL.

Amid the vicissitudes of British trade during the last quarter of a century, Liverpool still maintains the proud position of the first port of the United Kingdom in the value of her exports. In the import trade London alone exceeds her. Millions of pounds sterling have been expended upon other ports and new trade has sprung up in various parts of the country in towns which might be regarded as competing with Liverpool, but the facts show that in spite of this apparent diversion of trade Liverpool has never once hesitated to keep abreast of the times in the struggle for the premier commercial position of the greatest commercial country in the world. Of the 1,212 millions sterling of exports and imports which Great Britain can point to as "business done" last year Liverpool seems to have secured her proportion, which, according to the statistics of previous years, is in the neighbourhood of one-fifth. It has only been accomplished by meeting the new requirements of modern trade with the determination not to be outdone in furnishing, regardless of the cost, necessary for the larger type of ships, more expeditious transfer of cargoes, and increased railway arrangements.

Whatever other ports may have accomplished in the way of inaugurating new docks and the most recent machinery for operating them, Liverpool has matched her competitors—new and old alike—in the enlargements of her existing arrangements, the adoption of modern machinery, and in the improvement of her business methods. Her activities have indeed been increasing. There have been times during this period when Liverpool has apparently been hard hit, but the courage and enterprise of her shipowners and merchants have never faltered, and the city of the Mersey has turned the first decade of the new century as strong in ships, as great in commerce, and as magnificent in the magnitude of her vast system of docks and wharves and warehouses as she has ever been in the past.

The advance of Liverpool has not been simply a material progress. She has developed greatly from an architectural point of view and has become a handsome city. Suburbs have sprung up in many directions, parks have been created, the health and convenience of the inhabitants have been considered, and the lives of the people improved at almost every point. Civic pride has made of Liverpool a vastly different place from what she was a generation ago. She has a magnificent system of public schools. Science has taken a strong hold of the community, and investigations, such as those relating to tropical diseases and other subjects of vital importance to commerce and trade, have attained a distinctive reputation in Liverpool that cannot be found elsewhere. In all good works, whether in the sphere of education, religion, philanthropy, science, the arts, or music, Liverpool will be found close to the capital city of the Empire. Her public-spirited citizens are liberal

supporters of all movements that have for their objects the improvement of civil life. It would be impossible in a short sketch to give an adequate idea of the lofty ambitions and strong moral tone of all classes of people. It may be seen in the beautifying of the city, in the establishment of every kind of educational institution, and in the high character and patriotism of her responsible citizens. Liverpool, in short, has a life and responsibility of her own vastly different from that which existed in the days when amassing fortunes was the chief occupation of her merchants.—*The Times*.

COSTERS ABLAZE WITH DIAMONDS.

EAST-END "SOCIETY" IN GORGEOUS APPAREL.

There was a very brilliant affair at the Limehouse Town Hall last night. It was the annual banquet and ball of the Costermongers' and Street-sellers' Union.

No one must imagine that these costermongers of the East End were at all like those picturesque fellows who figure in Albert Chevalier's songs and music-hall turns. There was not a single man in "pearlies." Not one of them wore a red scarf round his neck; not one of the lady costers was dressed in valverson or red plush.

On the contrary, this ball at Limehouse might have been held in any of the grandest of the great London hotels. There were large numbers of Jewish gentlemen and ladies, in the most fashionable attire, and diamonds blazed upon the fingers and on the spotless shirt-fronts of these distinguished members of society in Limehouse, who may be seen on working-days outside the stalls in the Whitechapel Road.

There was a dazzling scene of splendour when the ballroom (decorated with the emblem of England) was thronged with enthusiastic dancers. The costumes of the coster ladies were quite wonderful. It was delightful to see those blonde or raven-haired young Jewesses cross the polished floor in hobble skirts of shimmering silk and golden slippers with high heels. Some of them wore ropes of pearls upon their luxuriant tresses. From their little white ears hung precious gems. Paquin would have envied the elegance and style of some of these Limehouse "creations."

The dear old mothers of the young ladies were even more richly dressed—in very tight-fitting gowns of sumptuous velvet and in creamy silks that showed the outline of their corsets to great advantage.

It was these elderly ladies who blazed most luridly with diamonds. Their fingers—hard working, toil-worn fingers that are very nimble over the stalls down Whitechapel and Limehouse way—were almost studded with jewelled rings. It was difficult to believe that they were not duchesses. It was harder still to realize that they were costermongers!

A HINT TO THE WEST-END.

But, as one of them explained, these Jewish costers have rich relations who for a special night like this will lend their trinkets and their wardrobes very generously. There are also costumiers' shops down East where, for a few shillings, a lady may hire an evening dress or where a pretty girl may obtain, for a small fee, a party frock, calculated to attract the envy of all her friends. It is a most convenient custom, worthy of the serious attention of Society ladies further west.

Here and there at the banquet last night one saw the true coster type. Here and there one of the boys—wearing a striped waistcoat, and in the middle of his forehead, now and again one heard a voice hoarse with shouting in the market of the highways. But these costers were all aristocrats, with white waistcoats and polite speech.

Not one of them engaged in a sparring match with a rival across the dinner-table. Not one took off his coat and danced a break-down on the tablecloth. They drank their champagne solemnly. They were all as decorous and as droll as City aldermen.

The truth is that the coster of the old type has disappeared with other picturesque figures of London life. "Ede Littles," "Bobblins," who live in the suburbs and invite distinguished guests to their club dinners, the coster has become a bodiless figure. Last night he, too, had distinguished guests at the high table—among them being the Hon. Harry Lawson, Dr. Addison, M.P., and other public men, who indulged in the usual speeches.

THE "INSPECTOR-GENERAL" OF THE FAR EAST.

Under this caption the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

There is probably no conspicuous public servant now alive who has been so consistently "retiring" as Sir Robert Hart, and a veteran of his rich vein of Irish humour will see that the jest is no disparagement to his well-known modesty. Long years of service and delicate health, and the way in which he has outdone his contemporaries in having secured, through his great industry, a high and honourable position with the Chinese Government was about to cease. It is fifty-seven years since he entered the Consular service in China, and forty-eight since he entered on the onerous post of Inspector-General of her Customs; and it is only now that he announces his resignation, with a prospect of its being accepted.

It is not a long array of honours and titles, but the way in which an alien temperament has dealt with the most onerous of duties in a land like China that is Sir Robert's claim on our remembrance. He has kept an even balance between the interests of his employers and the claims of many contending nations from this side of the world, and in a land where routine very nearly resembles what we regard as chaos, Sir Robert has laid down an admirable system, devoid of fear, favour, or corruption. Repeatedly he has brought consummate tact to bear on situations strained to the breaking point by the late Empress Dowager, and age did not prevent him from taking his share of duty in the siege of the Legations. Altogether, he remains an outstanding instance of our genius for ruling in out-of-the-way places, and, having won the proverbial "sandals of patience" so many years, we hope he will wear these slippers of rest for many more.

NEW COMMANDER OF U.S. FLEET.

Rear-Admiral J. B. Murdock, the new Commander of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco recently by the T.K.K. steamer *Aspen*. The Admiral was attended by Lieutenants Bagley and Cannon, the last-named officer being accompanied by his wife and daughter. Admiral Murdock was to embark on the flagship *Saratoga* at Yokohama last Friday to relieve Rear-Admiral Hubbard, who leaves for home by the *Tenyo* on the 23rd instant. Admiral Murdock has already visited the Fleet twice—twenty years ago, then in 1908 on the occasion of the arrival of Admiral Sperry's Fleet.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 23rd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over China and S. Japan. The area of low pressure remains over S.W. China, and a depression appears to be approaching Manchuria from the Westward. Pressure continues relatively high over the Yellow Sea.

Unsettled weather must still be expected over the northern shores of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (E and S.E. winds, moderate.)

Formosa Channel. (Same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. (Same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. (Same as No. 1.)

S and variable winds; squally, thunder showers.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A. Linie str. *Bayern* left Shanghai on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst. a.m.

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AMIGO, German str., 822, W. Langschwager, 23rd May—Pakhoi 21st May, General and Pige—Jensen & Co.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,005, Chr. Kumpel, 21st May—Bangkok 14th Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.

ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 22nd May—Shanghai 18th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BLOOMFESTER, British str., 1,958, J. B. Pattison, 6th May—Singapore 30th April, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sombill, 20th May—Sundakau 16th May, Timber and General—Molchers & Co.

CANTON, Swedish str., 2,180, J. M. Renstrom, 17th May—Gottemburg and Antwerp 27th May, General—Olof Wijk & Co.

CHITUM, Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Jamieson, 23rd May—Shanghai 20th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHOISING, German str., 1,021, F. Bruhn, 17th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWTAI, German str., 1,195, W. Roher, 23rd May—Bangkok 12th and Swatow 22nd May, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,132, H. Ipland, 19th May—Pulo Lant, General—Jensen & Co.

ELAK, British str., 2,571, Milner, 12th May—Shanghai 8th May, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

FERNANDEZ HERMANOS, American str., 461, E. Sison, 20th May—Manila 16th May, Sugar—

ISIDORE PONS, American str., 1,027, F. Xandora, 7th May—Manila 3rd May, Barretto—Ordoz.

KASHIMO, British str., 1,144, C. Laver, 22nd May—Chinkiang 17th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KEONGWAI, German str., 1,115, J. Kihler, 7th May—Singapore 1st May—Butterfield & Swire.

KOREA, American str., 5,551, J. W. Sandstedt, 19th May—San Francisco 18th April, Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,459, E. Anders, 21st May—Hankow 10th May, Ground nuts and Raisins—Hamburg-America Linie.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,450, J. A. Martin, 22nd May—Saigon 18th May, General—Mail Fat & Co.

LINAK, British str., 1,350, O. C. Williams, 15th May—Shanghai 12th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LYERMOON, German str., 1,239, v. Pilgrim, 12th May—Saigon 9th May, Rice and General—Hamburg-America Linie.

MARIE, German str., 1,200, H. Schlichter, 22nd May—Saigon 18th May, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.

MERAPI, British str., 1,490, E. Udhall, 5th May—Samarang and Singapore 23rd April, Sugar—Chines.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, H. S. Smith, 23rd May—San Francisco 26th April, Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

NORD, Norwegian str., 730, G. Haraldsen, 23rd May—Touane 20th May, General and Rice—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

PANAMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,334, B. Mute, 18th May—Shanghai 15th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PIRANANG, German str., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorf, 23rd May—Bangkok via Kolschlag 16th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

RYOGA, Norwegian str., 3,459, E. Meyer, 4th May—Portland and Moji 23rd April, Flour and Coal—Portland and Asiatic S.S. Co.

SABINE, Russian str., 573, D. E. Bost, 22nd May—Foolok, 20th May, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SAINT KILDA, British str., 2,469, John Lewis, 10th May—Barry 25th March, Coal—Ordoz.

SELENA, British str., 3,127, Stratton, 1st May—San Francisco, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

SEXTA, German str., 992, N. Jensen, 23rd May—Bangkok 14th May, Rice—Chines.

SIBIR, Russian str., 2,179, Leverenz, 10th May—Moji 4th May, Coal—Bradley & Co.

SULTAN VAN LANGKAT, Dutch str., 2,293, Lagary, 3rd May—Singapore 27th April, Kerosene Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

SUNGKIAN, British str., 987, H. Mathias, 23rd May—Haiphong 21st May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMBU, British str., 512, H. T. Howart, 18th May—Swatow 17th May, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

TIKINI, Dutch str., 1,030, H. Koops, 23rd May—Java and Mantok 17th May, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TIJMAT, Dutch str., 4,500, J. P. Scholtes, 13th May—Manassar, 6th May, Coal—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TIJMAN, Dutch str., 2,444, Nap. 21st May—Amoy 23rd May, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

VESTFOLD, Norwegian str., 1,172, Berthelsen, 3rd May—Bangkok via Holhok 24th April, Rice—China-Siam S. N. Co. Ltd.

WINGANG, British str., 1,517, T. Lo Lishman, 23rd May—Manila 20th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted barque, 2,996, Jame White, 12th May—New York 20th Jan., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELHI	6 A.M., 26th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 27th May	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PE-NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUMATRA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	About 1st June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PE-NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
KWANGCHOWWAN	"SHANTUNG"	On 25th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th May, Noon.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 28th May, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANOHANG"	On 29th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LIOLO	"KAIFONG"	On 30th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SUNGKIANG" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passenger must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAYRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

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S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June	S.S. SACHSEN ... 25th May
S.S. SILVIA ... 19th June	S.S. BAYERN ... 27th May
S.S. HELLAS ... 20th June	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July	S.S. ARCADIA ... 5th June
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July	FOR HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. PREUSSEN ... 28th July	S.S. FREIENFELS ... 9th June
S.S. ALESIA ... 9th Aug.	FOR MARSEILLES, HAYRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SCANDIA ... 23rd June
	FOR NEW YORK:
	S.S. VANDALIA ... 2nd June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Saturday, 27th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 29th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 2nd June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(Occupying 24 Days).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD. HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STREAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
"HAITYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 28th May, at 10 A.M.
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The s.s. "Haitan" will not call at Swatow.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC VIA HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STREAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Service, U.S. Consular Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via New York ... £25.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO ... £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STREAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino.	7,000	WED'DAY, 7th June, at Daylight
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson.	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards.	7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka.	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda.	7,300	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao.	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki.	7,000	THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Noma.	6,000	TUESDAY, 30th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	WED'DAY, 7th June, at Noon.
	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Toneraka.	5,000	WED'DAY, 7th June.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. * Cargo only.

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Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	DATE OF SAILING.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
* CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
* AMERICA MARU	11,300	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
* TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bant	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO), Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER.	Tons.	CAPTAIN.	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71-10-0, "
" "	" 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" "	" 125-0-0, " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

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K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STREAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,069	TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 A.M.
	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STREAMERS	LEAVES.
TANSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th May, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Delhi, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1.00 p.m. and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 19th April, and for despatch overland on the 26th of April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai	Lyons...	Thursday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tyline...	Thursday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore	Affghan Prince	Thursday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Delhi	Thursday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI		
Huawei, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Jessellton, Kaituma and Sandakan	Borneo	Saturday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	St Albans	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tjipanas	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sungkiong	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow at 5 p.m.		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Wingsang	Saturday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenai	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haitan	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Korea	Registration, 10.00 A.M. (on Saturday, 27th inst.)
		Letters, 9.00 A.M. (on Sunday.)
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fook sang	Monday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau, Chofoo and Newchwang	Nanchang	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Kuochow	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tientsin	Panama Maru	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Katong	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Babi	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kulsang	Wednesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
		Registration, 10.00 A.M.
		Letters, 11.00 A.M.
EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		

MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such Postal Guide 121).

MAILS for CANTON, WUHOW and SHANGHAI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

MAILS for MANILA and SUABU are closed every week-day at 6 p.m.

MAILS for KONGMOON and KUMOHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

MAILS for Long Island (Cheung, Chow) will be despatched per steam launch Cheung chow daily at 2.30 p.m.

NO mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

Local Deliveries—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Kowloon and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah in Queen's Road.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 23rd.
ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	193
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	193
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	193
Credits, at 4 months' sight	110
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	101
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	223
Credits, at 4 months' sight	232
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	184
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	135
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	135
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
ON MANILA:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
ON HAIPHONG:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand—Pesos—88	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	85.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	85.10
BANK SILVER, per oz.	24.8d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	per cent.
Chinese 20 cents pieces	87.51 discount.
Chinese 10 "	87.55 "
Hongkong 20 "	87.18 "
Hongkong 10 "	87.40 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 23RD, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$99.5, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	26	\$87.10, buyers
China Boro Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7.
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4.5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soy-Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 17.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7.2	\$6	\$20, sales & buy.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
Whang & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$49, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$53, sal. & sel.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6	all	\$7.5, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 60.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 85, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, sales
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	all	\$5, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$19.5.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$25	\$75, buyers
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$25	all	\$18.5.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$16.5, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7.5, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$5	\$15.75, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$815.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100	\$20	\$192.
Yantai Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$192.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$95, sellers
Hunphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fr. 250	all	\$700.
Ramp Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	all	\$2.30.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12.5, div.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, div.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$94, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$10.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$13, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$30.5, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 prof.	\$25	all	69, sel. 16/10.
Shanghai Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$21	all	\$7.6, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$16.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	all	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3.10, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$8, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Wassmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, div. buy.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$4	\$10.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$52, buyers

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE IDEAL LIGHT.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES

IT EFFECTS ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS in electric light bills.
IT REQUIRES ELECTRIC LIGHT ABSOLUTELY THE CHEAPEST ILLUMINANT, and thus brings this mode of lighting within reach of all.
IT PAYS FOR ITSELF in about 150 hours on account of its great current-saving properties.
THE 17 WATT (app. 16 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP GIVES 20 HOURS LIGHT FOR ONE PENNY.
THE 40 WATT (app. 32 H.C.P.) OSRAM LAMP gives 25 hours light for the consumption of one unit of current.
THE OSRAM LAMP has an average life of over 2,000 hours, and during the whole of that period its initial c.p. is practically undiminished.
IT CONSUMES only approximately 1 watt per Hefner candle-power as against 4 watts consumed by a carbon filament lamp.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" IN EVERY BULB.

THE OSRAM LAMP

WHAT IT DOES NOT

IT DOES NOT deteriorate in light even after 2,000 hours' burning.
IT DOES NOT AS EXPENSIVE AS AN ORDINARY CARBON LAMP, for it lasts four times as long, and consumes one-quarter the current ALL THE TIME.
IT DOES NOT require any special installing, burns in any position on any lighting circuit and fits existing lamp-holders.
THE OSRAM LAMP DOES NOT BLACKEN.
IT DOES NOT GET HOT. The OSRAM Lamp, although giving four times the light of a carbon lamp, does not generate heat to any extent. This, added to its other advantages, makes it the ideal lamp for private houses.
THE HIGH CANDLE-POWER LAMP DOES NOT take as much current as the Enclosed Arc Lamp, and is rapidly displacing this latter form of lighting, being cheaper in first cost and cheaper to maintain.
SEE THE WORD "OSRAM" (Patent G.E.C., nothing more) IS ON EVERY BULB.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge
and **Felucca**



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE

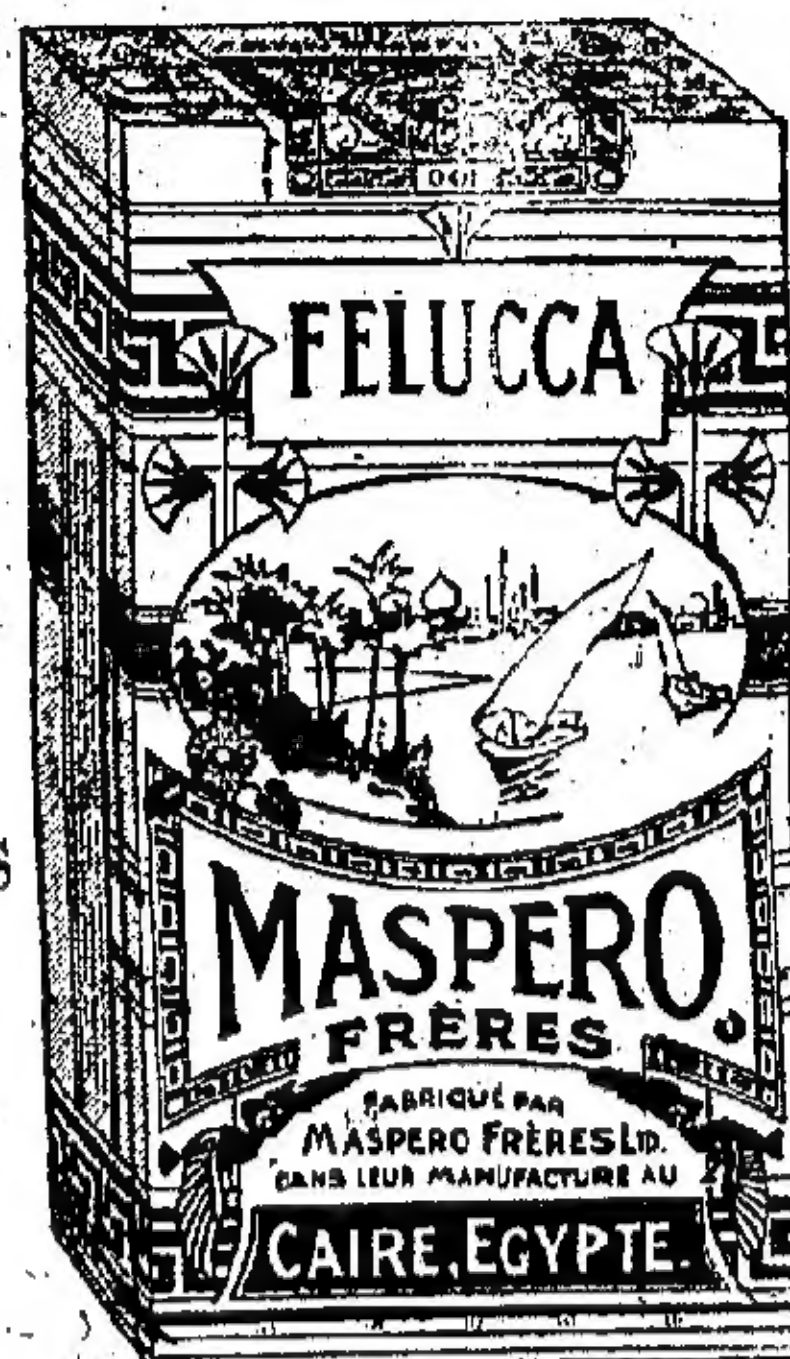
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AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product of the above Company is its



**STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK.**

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.
\$2.30 Per Doz. Tins.
\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
KWAN TEE, Queen's Road Central.
CHEONG TEE, Queen's Road Central.
MAN YUE, Queen's Road East.
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Cairns Road.

THE BEST BRAND OF GUINNESS' STOUT

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J.B. HALL & CO.



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H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW

9 P.M.—"The Follies" at Theatre Royal.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 27th May—Thirteenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., at the Office of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 12.15 P.M.
Tuesday, 30th May—Extraordinary General Meeting of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., at the Golden Square in Wild-dell, Wanchai, by Geo. P. Lammert, 10 A.M.
Friday, 2nd June—Auction of Machinery, &c., at the Golden Square in Wild-dell, at 12.30 P.M.
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG
For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years FROM 1874 to 1909.
Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Printed and Published by ALFRED NORMAN KEMP for the Concerned at 10A Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

OPIMUM.

May 16th.

Quotations are:—	
Malwa New	\$2,250/2,300 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,320/2,350 "
Malwa Older	\$2,370/2,390 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,420/2,450 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,125 "
Persian extra fine	\$2,025 "
Patna New	\$2,375 per chest.
Patna Old	\$2,375 "
Banaras New	\$2,375 "
Banaras Old	\$2,325 "

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD,
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
Price \$1.75
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